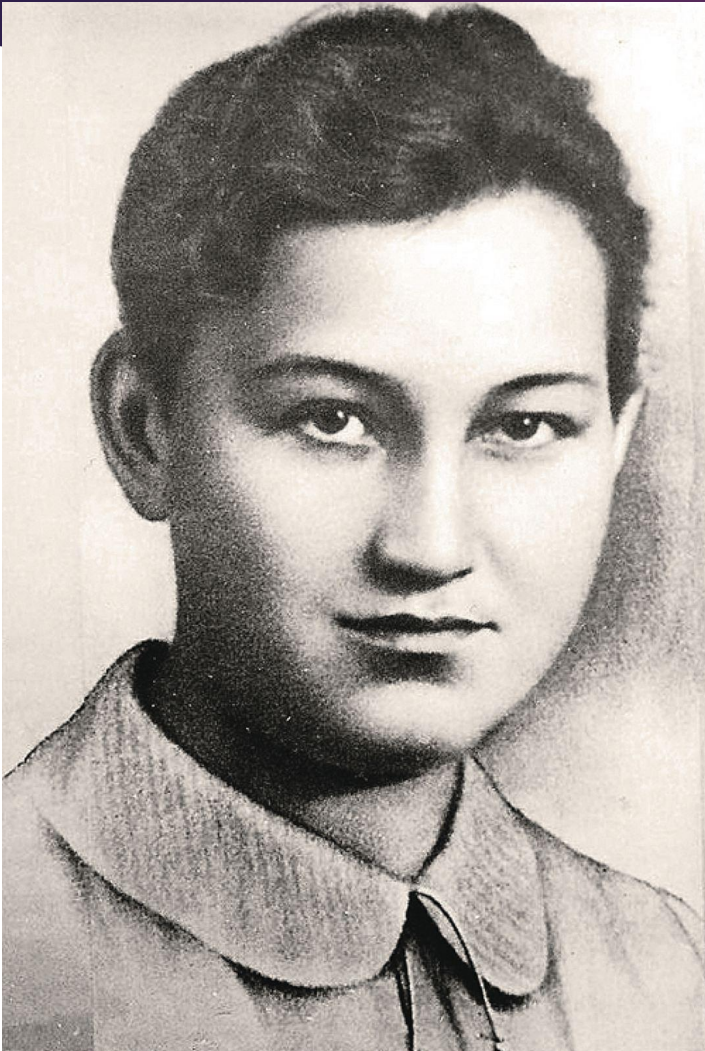


Patriot of his country

REPORT OF AFANASYEV KIRILL 11A

Zoya Kosmodemyanskay

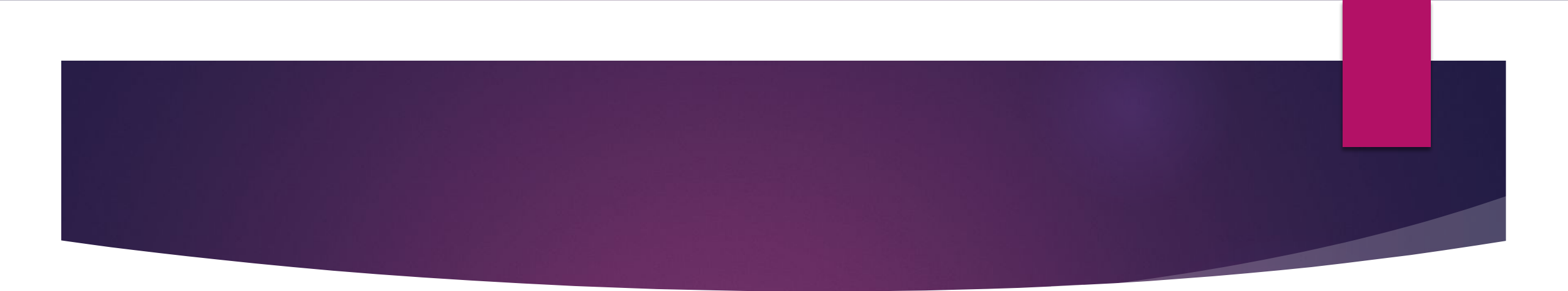


Zoya Anatolyevna Kosmodemyanskaya (September 13, 1923 – November 29, 1941) was a Soviet partisan, and recipient of the Hero of the Soviet Union . She was one of the most revered heroines of the Soviet Union.

Family

Zoya was born in 1923 in the village of Osino-Gay near the city of Tambov. Her father, Anatoly Kosmodemyansky, studied in a theological seminary, but did not graduate. He later worked as a librarian. Her mother, Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya was a school teacher. In 1925 Zoya's brother, Aleksandr Kosmodemyansky, was born. Like his sister, he was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union, and, like Zoya, posthumously.

In 1929, the family moved to Siberia for fear of persecution. In 1930 they moved to Moscow.



Kosmodemyanskaya joined the Komsomol in 1938. In October 1941, still a high school student in Moscow, she volunteered for a partisan unit. Zoya was assigned to the partisan unit 9903. Of the one thousand people who joined the unit in October 1941 only half survived the war. At the village of Obukhovo near Naro-Fominsk, Kosmodemyanskaya and other partisans crossed the front line and entered territory occupied by the Germans. They mined roads and cut communication lines. On November 27, 1941 Zoya received an assignment to burn the village of Petrishevo, where a German cavalry regiment was stationed.



In Petrischevo, Zoya managed to set fire to horse stables and a couple of houses. On November 27 at 2 o'clock in the morning Boris Krainov, Vasily Klubkov and Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya set fire to three houses in Petrishchev . Many members of the sabotage group note that houses were burned in which German soldiers spent the night, and also kept their horses used for transportation of military cargoes in the yards. After the first attempt at arson, Krainov did not wait for Zoya and Klubkov at the agreed meeting place and left, returning to his own. Later, Klubkov was also captured by the Germans. Zoya, having missed her comrades and left alone, decided to return to Petrishchevo and continue arson. However, the German military authorities in the village had by that time organized a gathering of local residents, on which they had formed a militia in order to avoid further arson. After being arrested she was interrogated but refused to give any information. The following morning she was marched to the center of the village with a board around her neck bearing the inscription 'Houseburner' and hanged.

Всесоюзная Коммунистическая Партия (большев.)

ПРАВДА

Орган Центрального Комитета и МК ВКП(б).

№ 48 (1841) Вторник, 17 февраля 1942 г. ЦЕНА 10 КОП.

БОЕВЫМ СОВЕТСКИМ ПАРТИЗАНАМ — СЛАВА!

В начале этой войны советские партизаны сыграли огромную роль в борьбе с захватчиками. Они не только уничтожали вражеские коммуникации, но и помогали Красной Армии в ее наступлении. Партизаны совершили много героических подвигов, за что им присвоены высокие награды. Советский народ гордится своими мужественными сыновьями и дочерьми.

Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР
О присвоении звания Героя Советского Союза г.г. Гурьянову М. А., Космодемьянской З. А., Суяну М. Н., особо отличившимся в партизанской борьбе и тылу против немецко-фашистских захватчиков.

За мужество, отвагу, проявленные в партизанской борьбе и в тылу против немецко-фашистских захватчиков, присвоить звание Героя Советского Союза и вручить ордена Ленина и медали «Отечественная война»:

1. Гурьянову Михаилу Александровичу,
2. Космодемьянской Зое Александровне,
3. Суяну Миле Николаевичу.

Присвоения Президиумом Верховного Совета СССР М. КАЛЕНИН, Секретарь Президиума Верховного Совета СССР А. ГОРЬКИ, Москва, Кремль, 16 февраля 1942 года.

ОТ СОВЕТСКОГО ИНФОРМБЮРО
УТРЕННЕЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ 16 ФЕВРАЛЯ

В течение ночи на 16 февраля партизаны уничтожили много вражеских коммуникаций и захватили большое количество трофеев.

В тылу врага партизаны продолжают активную работу по уничтожению коммуникаций и захвату трофеев. В результате их действий вражеские коммуникации парализованы, а тыл врага разгромлен.

В партизанской борьбе и тылу против немецко-фашистских захватчиков продолжают проявлять героический подвиг партизаны и тыловые работники. Советский народ гордится своими мужественными сыновьями и дочерьми.



Герой Советского Союза Зоя Александровна Космодемьянская. 17 лет от роду она вступила в партизанский отряд и героически сражалась с врагом.

The story of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya became popular after Pravda published an article written by Pyotr Lidov on January 27, 1942. The journalist had heard about Zoya's execution from an elderly peasant, and was impressed by the young woman's courage. The witness recounted: "They were hanging her and she was giving a speech. They were hanging her and she was threatening them." Lidov travelled to Petrishchevo, collected details from local residents and published an article about the then-unknown partisan girl. Soon after, Joseph Stalin noticed the article. He proclaimed: "Here is the people's heroine", which started a propaganda campaign honouring Kosmodemyanskaya. In February, she was identified and was awarded the order of Hero of the Soviet Union.